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From Saturday May 7, to Tuesday May 10, 1757.

AT the Court at *St. James's* the 10th Day of *May*, 1757,

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS the Time limited by His Majeſty's Order in Council, of the Ninth of April laſt, For paying the reſpective Bounties therein mentioned, to all Able and Ordinary Seamen, and alſo to all Able-bodied Landmen, who ſhould voluntarily enter themſelves in His Majeſty's Royal Navy; and likewiſe for paying the Rewards to Perſons diſcovering Seamen who ſhould conceal themſelves, is near expiring: And whereas it is judged expedient for His Majeſty's Service, That the Bounties and Rewards thereby given, ſhould be continued to be paid for ſome Time longer; His Majeſty doth therefore, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, hereby Order, That the Bounties of Three Pounds for every Able Seaman, and of Thirty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years; and of Thirty Shillings for every Able-bodied Landman, not above the Age of Thirty-five, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, be continued to be paid to ſuch Seamen and Landmen reſpectively, who ſhall, on or before the Thirteenth Day of June next, enter themſelves in the Royal Navy, in the Manner directed by His Majeſty's Proclamation of the Fourth Day of January laſt: And likewiſe, That the Rewards of Two Pounds for every Able, and Twenty Shillings for every Ordinary Seaman, be continued to be paid to any Perſons who ſhall, on or before the ſaid Thirteenth Day of June next, diſcover any Seaman or Seamen who ſhall conceal themſelves, ſo as ſuch Seaman or Seamen be taken for His Majeſty's Service. Whereof all Perſons concerned are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Hen. Fane.

Whitehall, May 10.

Letters from Hanover received this Morning, of the 29th of April and 1ſt Inſtant, mention his Royal Highneſs the Duke's Intention of ſetting out the Tueſday following, in order to put himſelf at the Head of the Army of Obſervation; about which Day 25 Battalions and 20 Squadrons of his Majeſty's Troops were to aſſemble at Bilefeld, under the Command of General Sporken. The firſt Diviſion of the Troops of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle arrived at the Camp at Hamelen, on the 29th paſt; whither they were conducted by the Hereditary Prince in Perſon; who, the ſame Evening, went to make his Report to his Royal Highneſs the Duke at Hanover.

His Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel had ſent Colonel Riedeſel, one of his Aide de Camps, to Hanover, in order to concert with his Royal Highneſs, Meaſures relating to ſuch of the Heſſian Troops as are in Germany, who are in full March to the General Rendezvous.

There are Advices by the Way of Holland, that the Tranſports, with the Heſſian Troops on board, paſſed by the Texel on the 4th Inſtant with a fair Wind.

Extract of a Letter from Marſhal Schwerin's Army at Konigſhoff on the Elbe, April 20, 1757.

The 18th we began our March in five Columns, and entered Bohemia at five different Places in ſo many Columns. Our Deſign was ſo well concealed, that the Auſtrians had not the leaſt Miſtruſt of any Thing; and we were not diſcovered till we were paſt the Frontiers. They immediately filled the dangerous Defilé of Gulden Oelſe, (which our Troops had never paſſed without the Loſs of ſome Hundreds killed and wounded) with Pandours to diſpute the Paſſage with us; but they were no ſooner diſcovered, than two Battalions of Grenadiers attacked them with their Bayonets fixed, and routed them. This Beginning has diſcouraged them, and nothing has ſince interrupted our March. The Day before Yeſterday the Right Wing of the Army encamped and cantoned at Trautenau and in the Neighbourhood, as did the two Columns of the Left Wing at Starckſtatt and Eypel. Yeſterday the Right paſſed the Elbe at Konigſhoff, and To-day the Remainder is coming together again. To-morrow we ſhall continue our March thro' the Plain of Gitſchen, where the Enemy will be obliged to give us Battle, or to abandon their Magazines. Hitherto the Country have fled before us to Jaromiz. If they appear to make a Stand there, we ſhall fall upon them To-morrow. Our Troops never entered the Field in ſo good Condition. The Enemy is not ſo; neither their Recruits, Horſes, nor Diſpoſitions are compleat. General Leopold Daun, who is to command the Army againſt us, does not leave Vienna till To-morrow. All this promiſes good Succeſs.

From the Head Quarters at Cotta in Bohemia, April 21. Prince Maurice of Deſſau is this Day at Commotau. Tomorrow we are to march forward. This whole Enterpriſe was well concerted, and kept ſecret till the laſt Moment. The Auſtrian Army is not yet aſſembled, and will find great Difficulty in doing it.

Dreſden, April 21. A Courier is this Moment arrived from Zittau with the good News, that the Prince of Brunſwick Bevern Yeſterday attacked the Auſtrians between Reichenberg and Kratz, and has entirely defeated them. We do not yet know any other Circumſtances, than that the Auſtrians have loſt a great Number of Men; that the Regiment of Wirtemberg has taken three Standards from the Enemy, and that the Prince is ſtill purſuing the

The King entered early yeſterday Morning with his whole Army into Bohemia, having left the Baggage behind.

Marſhal Schwerin will be to Day at Jung Buntzlau; he has ſucceſsfully paſſed the Defiles near Gulden Oelſe and has entirely defeated and diſperſed the Croats and other Troops that guarded that Paſs. At Trautenau, they were very near taking two Auſtrian Generals, and the two Princes Xavier and Charles of Saxony.

From the King's Head Quarters at Linay *in* Bohemia, April 24.

His Highneſs the Duke of Bevern having marched the 20th at the Head of a Body of the Army which was in Luſatia from the Quarters of Cantonment near Zittau, poſſeſſed themſelves immediately, without the Loſs of a ſingle Man, of the firſt Poſt of Bohemia at Krottau and Graſenſtein, drove away the Enemy the ſame Day from Kratzen, and marched towards Machendorf, near Reichenberg. The ſame Morning Putkammer's Huſſars, commanded by their Colonel and by Major Schænfeld, routed ſome Hundreds of the Enemy's Cuiraſſiers, commanded by Prince Lichtenſtein, who were poſted before Kohlig, and took Priſoners, 1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, and above 60 Horſe; The reſt were entirely diſperſed, and ſcarcely able to rally near Kratzen. The Night coming on, obliged the Troops to remain in the open Air till the next Morning. The 21ſt at Break of Day, our Troops marched in two Columns by Habendorf towards the Enemy's Army, poſted near Reichenberg, and commanded by General Count Konigſeg, and 28,000 ſtrong; as ſoon as the Lines were formed, they advanced towards the Enemy's Cavalry, which was ranged in three Lines of about 30 Squadrons. The two Wings were ſuſtained by the Infantry, which was poſted among felled Trees and Intrenchments. They immediately cannonaded the Enemy's Cavalry, who received it bravely, having on their Right a Village, and on their Left a Wood, where they had entrenched themſelves with felled Trees and Pits. But the Duke of Bevern having cauſed 15 Squadrons of Dragoons of the ſecond Line to advance, and ordered the Wood on our Right to be attacked at the ſame Time by the Batallions of Grenadiers of Kahlden and of Moellendorff, and by the Regiment of the Prince of Pruſſia, who cleared all the felled Trees and the Intrenchments there, our Dragoons, who had by this Means their Flanks covered, entirely routed the Enemy's Cavalry. The Generals Normann, Katt, and the Prince of Wurtemberg, ſignalized themſelves extreamly on this Occaſion.

Colonel Putkammer, and Major Schænfeld, with their Huſſars, have likewiſe particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, by giving the Horſe Grenadiers a very warm Reception; notwithſtanding the Enemy's Artillery took them in Flank. Lieut. General Leſtewitz, at the ſame Time, attacked with our Left Wing the Redouts which covered Reichenberg. Though there were many Defiles and riſing Ground to paſs, which were all occupied by the Enemy, yet the Regiment of Darmſtadt forced the Redoubt, and put to flight and purſued the Enemy, after ſome Diſcharges of their Artillery and ſmall Arms, from one Eminence to another, for the Diſtance of a Mile, as far as Rochlitz and Dorffel. The Loſs of the Enemy amounts, as far as we can learn at preſent, to 1000 killed and wounded. We have made about 20 Officers and 400 Soldiers Priſoners, and have taken three Standards. Cannon and Ammunition Waggons are ſaid to have been found among the felled Trees and Entrenchments, but the Departure of the Courier prevents our giving an exact Liſt of them at this preſent Moment. General Porporati is ſuppoſed to have been killed, becauſe ſome Letters directed to him have been found upon the Field of Battle. The Action began at half an Hour after Six o'Clock, and continued 'till Eleven. On our Side there were ſeven Subalterns, and about 100 Men killed; General Norman, Major de Mellin of the Regiment of Amſtel, Col. Lettow of D'Armſtadt, Majors de Platen, de Normann and de Beyern of Wurtemberg, the Captains de Pabſtein, de Normann, and de Putkammer of Amſtel, ſeven Subalterns, and 150 Men were wounded. The Officers and private Men equally deſerve the higheſt Commendations. His Highneſs the Duke of Bevern in particular, who had before diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſo ſignal a Manner in former Campaigns, and laſt Year at the Battle of Lowoſitz, in this Action gave freſh Proofs of that Skill and Courage, which will tranſmit his Name to Poſterity.

Dreſden, May 1. By Letters from the King's Army we learn, That Feldt Marſhal Schwerin has not only entered Bohemia, but has joined the Duke of Bevern, and has made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt Part of the Circle of Buntzlau. In Jung-Buntzlau he has taken a conſiderable Magazine of the Auſtrians, whom he diſlodged. Advices received ſince from Bohemia ſay, that the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau has drawn near to the King of Pruſſia's Army with his Corps, and that his Majeſty has advanced with his whole Army as far as Budin, from whence the Auſtrians, who had an advantageous Camp there, had retired to Welwarn, half-way between Budin and Prague. The King of Pruſſia having paſſed the Egra, the Armies of his Majeſty and Feldt Marſhal Schwerin are ſo ſituated, that they can act jointly, and there is great Reaſon to believe, there will ſhortly be an Action, or elſe that the Auſtrians will retire under Prague.

Dreſden, May 1. Old Marſhal Schwerin has ſeized a conſiderable Magazine of the Enemy at Jung Buntzlau, conſiſting of upwards of 40,000 Buſhels of Oats, and above 2000 Barrels of Meal.

Torgau, April 23. The Ice is broken at laſt, and the King has entered Bohemia with three conſiderable Armies. The grand Army, which the King himſelf commands, was preceded the 21ſt by 7 Battalions of Grenadiers, who were to drive the Auſtrians from Peterſwald, where there muſt have been warm Work. Two or three different Engagements will happen in a few Days.

Vienna, April 23. Accounts came the Day before Yeſterday, of Marſhal Schwerin's having entered Bohemia with a conſiderable Body of Troops, and of his having taken Poſſeſſion of the Town of Trautenau, from whence the Auſtrian Gariſon had but juſt Time to retire; it is ſaid there was a ſmall Magazine of Oats there which has fallen into the Hands of the Pruſſians; who are likewiſe in Motion on the Side of Egra, if they have not already attempted to enter into Bohemia ſomewhere in that Neighbourhood. This may be looked upon as the Beginning of the Campaign, and the Armies are ſaid to be aſſembling as faſt as poſſible on all Hands. Prince Charles will, we hear, ſet out from hence to-

General Officers remaining here, and the Volunteers, are getting every Thing in Readineſs to be able to leave Vienna about the ſame Time.

Vienna, April 25. Laſt Night an Officer arrived here from the Frontiers of Bohemia, with the News, that the Prince of Bevern having advanced with a Body of 25000 Men, had attacked and forced Reichenberg, where General Count Konigſegg was poſted with 10000 Auſtrians. The Action was very obſtinate, and laſted near ſix Hours; ſo that it is thought the Pruſſians muſt have loſt a great Number of Men. The Loſs on the Side of the Auſtrians is computed at 2000, killed and wounded. General Count Porporati, and Count Hohenfeldt, of the Regiment of Lichtenſtein, are killed. Prince Charles Lichtenſtein is ſaid to be dangerouſly wounded. General Konigſegg retired in good Order with the Remains of his Troops to a Poſt in the Neighbourhood. It is thought the Pruſſians will endeavour (if they have not already attempted it) to make themſelves Maſters of the Paſſes of the Mountains about Peterſwald and Auſſig. In the mean Time, that Part of their Army which had appeared near Egra, retired ſoon after. General Count Serbelloni is entered into the ſtrong Camp near Konigſgratz with a Body of near 30000 Men. General Schwerin is ſtill with his Army at Braunau, Trautenau, and that Neighbourhood. The Prince of Deux Ponts ſet out laſt Night for the Army, as does General Lucheſi this Evening, and General Pretlack To-morrow. It is ſaid, that Prince Charles's Departure is fixed for Friday next, and that he will be followed the next Day by Marſhal Daun.

Florence, April 23. On the 19th Inſtant, his Britannick Majeſty's Ships the Jerſey and Syren, ſailed from Leghorn for England, having under their Convoy ſeveral Engliſh Merchant Ships. We are informed from Corſica, that General Paoli had, by a Stratagem, drawn M. Matra, who was at the Head of the Genoeſe Party in the inland Parts of that Iſland, into an Ambuſcade, in which he was killed and his whole Party diſperſed.

Cologne, May 2. Marchal d'Eſtrées, who arrived at Weſel, the 27th paſt, at Four in the Afternoon, is ſtill there. Yeſterday 250 Waggons, of four Horſes each, loaded with Powder, Ball, Bombs, Pick Axes, &c. arrived at Liege; and that State is to furniſh 700 Horſes to carry them to their Deſtination. The Departure of the Duke of Orleans is put off for ſome Days.

Cologne, May 5. The Marſhal de d'Armentieres, Lieutenant General, is to command the Siege of Guelore. He will have eight Major Generals and 17 Battalions under him. The Swiſs, who have refuſed to croſs the Rhine, are to be Part of the Battalions employed in the Siege. This Day the Palatin Troops are to encamp near Derendorff below Duſſeldorff. The French have built a Bridge on the Rhine below Duſſeldorff, to facilitate the Paſſage of their Troops.

Bruſſels, May 3. The Letters from Prague of the 23d of April, which arrived laſt Sunday, brought an Account that the King of Pruſſia's Army had forced their Paſſage into Bohemia, at four different Places, and that, in Particular, in the Attack which was made on the Side of Sileſia, by the Troops under the Command of Field Marſhal Schwerin, the Auſtrians had been obliged to quit all their Poſts, with the loſs of General Porporati, and Count Hohenfelds, who were killed in the Action; upon which Occaſion, the Prince de Lichtenſtein, and Count Mansfeld, had been dangerouſly wounded. On Saturday the Regiment de la Reine Cavalry, of two Squadrons, arrived here, and continued their March the next Morning. This is the laſt Corps of the ſecond Diviſion of the French Army that was to paſs through this Place. This Day the Siege of Gueldre is to be opened.

Bruſſels, May 6. Hitherto we have but very confuſed Accounts of the Military Tranſactions in Bohemia, ſince the Entrance of the Pruſſian Troops into that Country. All the Advices however agree, that at the Attack on the Side of Reichenberg, the three Regiments of Cavalry of Charles Palfi, Lowenſtein and Lichtenſtein, had ſuffered very conſiderably, as had alſo eight Battallions of Foot. It is not yet known for certain how far the Pruſſians, under the Command of Marſhal Schwerin and the Prince of Bevern, were advanced; though there are ſome Letters which ſay they were got as far as Jung-Buntzlau the 23d of April, and that the Auſtrian Army, under the Command of Marſhal Daun, was then aſſembling at Konigſgratz. As to the Operations on the Side where the King of Pruſſia commands in Perſon, we are well informed, that, on the 25th, the Regiments of Arberg and Los Rios retreated from Auſſig into the Camp at Budin, to which the Troops that were at Lowozitz retired likewiſe, and marched the next Day to the Camp of Martinowitz. We have no Accounts here yet of the Siege of Gueldre, from whence it is inferred, that the French have found more Difficulties in raiſing their Batteries than they expected. The Letters from Breſt inform us, that, on the 22d of April, M. d'Apcher ſailed from thence for L'Orient, where the Eaſt India Company's outward bound Ships were waiting the Arrival of his Squadron, in order to proceed on their Voyage.

Hague, May 3. Marſhal Apraxin's Army is diſtreſſed by Scarcity of Forage and Proviſions. Some of his Coſſacks, who had ſtopt and plundered ſeveral Pruſſian Peaſant Waggons upon the Frontiers of Courland, were ſeverely puniſhed, the Waggons ſent back, and the Peaſants had Money given them.

Aamiralty Office, May 10, 1757.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the following Gentlemen, Officers in His Marine Forces,

Company.		*1ſt Lieutenant.*
123d.	——	Richard Devins.
Company.		*2d Lieutenants.*
1ſt.	—	Thomas Griffith,
30th.	—	Edward Thompſon,
36th.	—	Archibald Douglas,
40th.	—	Edward Wall,
41ſt.	—	George Nairn,
42d.	—	John Clerk,
44th.	—	Stephen Page,
48th.	—	George Aylett,
72d.	—	Brent Moore.

Victualling Office, May 9, 1757.

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy do hereby give Notice, that on Monday the 23d Inſtant, exactly at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, they will be ready to treat for Oxen for Freſh Meat for His Majeſty's Ships at Portſmouth, for three Months from the 31ſt Inſtant.

Britiſh Linnen Office, Edinburgh,
April 26, 1757.

The Court of Directors hereby give Notice, that a General Quarterly Court of ſaid Company will be held here the firſt Monday of June next, in Terms of the Charter.